



## Bishop Says 100 Are Held In Rhodesia He Reports Africans Jailed Without Trial

SALISBURY, Jan. 30 (UPI)—A Rhodesian African leader said today at least 100 blacks have been arrested by Prime Minister Ian Smith's government within the past several weeks.

Bishop Abel Muzorewa made the claim before the 20-member Pearce Commission, appointed by Britain to test public opinion to the proposed Anglo-Rhodesian settlement.

Bishop Muzorewa said all the detainees were being held without trial. He said he will fly to London next Friday for a 13-day visit to address a rally Feb. 16 on Rhodesia.

The 47-year-old Methodist bishop has emerged as leader of Rhodesia's five million blacks.

**Heads African Council.**

The bishop, head of the United Methodist Church here, is chairman of the African National Council, which Mr. Smith's administration says was behind recent clashes between African rioters and police, which left 14 dead.

Political sources said, Mr. Smith has sent British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home a letter saying the delay in sending the commission to Rhodesia and the rioting which coincided with its arrival had stiffened white opposition to the settlement.

Mr. Smith yesterday told the British government a Labor party member of Parliament, David Steel, and a four-man Labor delegation planning to visit Rhodesia will not be permitted entry.

Mr. Smith said in a statement that Mr. Steel had supported terrorist movements in Africa and had intended bringing pamphlets to Rhodesia denouncing the Anglo-Rhodesian settlement terms.

But he said the proposed delegation of both Conservative and Labor MPs who plan to visit Rhodesia to observe the working of the Pearce Commission will be permitted to enter Rhodesia.

## Russia Takes New Steps to Aid Consumer

MOSCOW, Jan. 30 (Reuters)—The Soviet government today urged the creation of more restaurants and supermarkets, and called on old-age pensioners and youngsters to join hard-pressed shop assistants in making life easier for the consumer.

A decree in the Communist party newspaper, Pravda, said the state would grant long-term credits to build more self-service stores and city markets where collective farmers sell food at their own prices.

The decree also ordered the construction of more canning factories, breweries and soft-drink plants. It asked for the recruitment of young people, pensioners and housewives to help short-staffed department stores, where service is slow.

This was by no means the first time that planners have announced schemes to improve life for the consumer. However, Russia has gone into the 1970s with the declared aim of making life easier for the consumer.

Today's decree also announced the creation of an interdepartmental council for research into consumer demands, and urged more coordination between industry and the distributing organizations.

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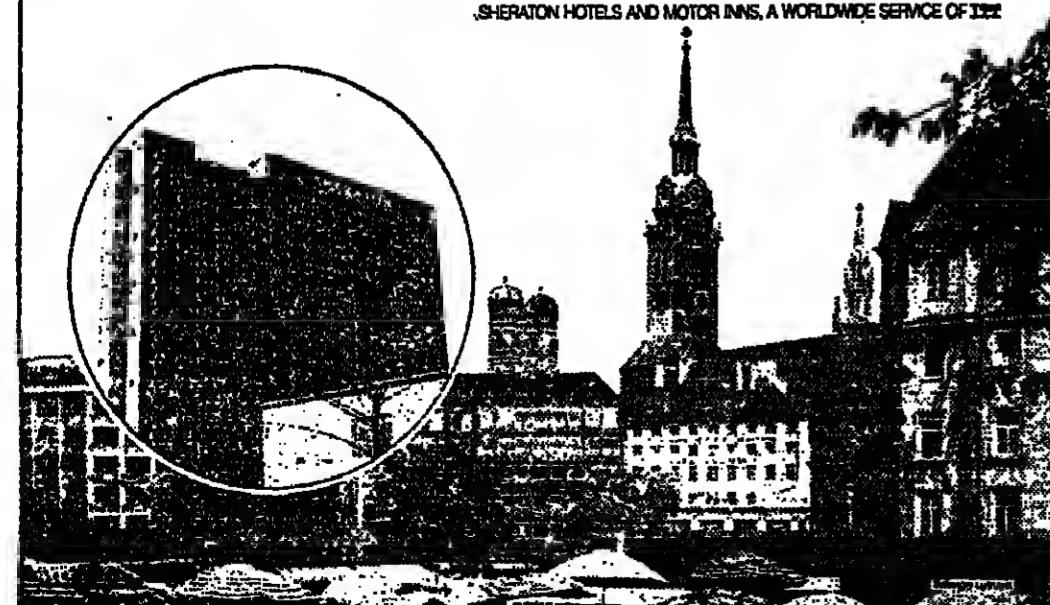
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Like Finding One's Office

## 7,000 Miles From Its HQ, UN Has Some Perplexities

By William Borders

ADDIS ABABA, Jan. 30 (NYT)—A United Nations secretary scurried along a marble corridor in the huge, crowded conference hall here yesterday morning, carrying some documents and a typewriter ribbon imported from New York.

Suddenly she stopped, perplexed. "They've moved the office again. Where is it?" she wailed. "How can I do any work here if they keep moving everything around?"

It turned out that the woman had gone to the wrong floor and her office was still in the room where it had been set up two days ago.

But her distress reflected the difficulties that some of the 130 or so UN staff members here face because of the Security Council's decision to spend a week meeting 7,000 miles away from their headquarters.

The council made the move to dramatize the UN's concern for African problems, especially colonialism and racial discrimination.

The diplomats' discussions have concerned Rhodesia, South Africa, and the Portuguese colonies. Yesterday, in weekend recess, many of the diplomats flew off to neighboring Somalia for a one-day visit and sightseeing.

But the major concern of the staff members have been things like where to put their mimeograph machines, and how to plug in the 48 electrical transformers that they brought along on their chartered jet airplanes, so that the high-voltage electrical current would not burn out their typewriters.

"With what we brought from New York we now have about everything we need, although, funny, there are no file cabinets, no drawers," said Francis Bowe, gesturing toward a dusty cardboard box in which he had stowed some office equipment, several files and his hat.

Mr. Bowe, a Briton, is in charge of the reporters who make up the daily verbatim transcript, men and women like Abraham Weinstein, a New Yorker who has been recording UN debates since 1946.

"The main thing I miss, being here in Africa," Mr. Weinstein said, "is the background material on the subjects being discussed, the resources we have in New York that help us get the words just as a speaker says."

As they do in New York, he and his colleagues tiptoe into the council session here every 10 or 15 minutes to record a block of debate, then hurry out to read it in one of four languages, to one of the 30 typists flown in with them from New York.

## UN Proposal Could Draw British Veto

### If Strong Language Is Used on Rhodesia

ADDIS ABABA, Jan. 30 (Reuters)—African members were reported yesterday that the United Nations Security Council should call for the withdrawal of the Pearce Commission from Rhodesia, despite the threat of a British veto.

The Pearce Commission is testing the acceptability in Rhodesia of the Anglo-Rhodesian settlement terms agreed last November.

Diplomatic sources said Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim had suggested privately that any resolution should be phrased in such a way as to avoid a British veto.

Diplomats said the choice of the Council—Somalia, Sudan and Guinea—for the African members was between a strong resolution which would fail and a compromise formula that might draw in more than a British abstention.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Jacob Malik criticized a draft prepared by the three African members as being "too weak," one source said. Chinese Ambassador Huang Hua's reaction was not disclosed.

Consultations among the African members were scheduled for tomorrow, in advance of the fourth meeting of the special session of the council in Addis Ababa. Some informants still did not rule out the possibility of a compromise.

There was a widespread impression in diplomatic circles here that Rhodesian Africans had already rejected the proposed settlement worked out last November between Britain and the white minority regime.

According to some views, Britain would have to seek a new formula, while continuing and strengthening economic sanctions against the breakaway colony.

### Sen. Stevenson, In Dacca, Assails Nixon's Policies

DACCA, Jan. 30 (NYT)—Sen. Adlai Stevenson 3d strongly condemned President Nixon yesterday for supporting Pakistan against India and Bangladesh.

On a private visit here to look into conditions in this new nation, formerly East Pakistan, the Illinois Democrat characterized brutalities committed by West Pakistani forces as "butchery of a dimension—without any precedent in human history. It defies comprehension."

Speaking in the Indo-Pakistani war as the "liberator of a people seeking freedom and self-determination," Sen. Stevenson said Mr. Nixon's support for Pakistan "must be the most despicable act of any American President."

"The least the United States can do now," he declared, "is to recognize Bangladesh. This would not only be right but realistic."

Sen. Stevenson, who arrived Friday, said he was so shocked by the Nixon policy in South Asia that he believed the Senate Foreign Relations Committee should consider investigating the activities of the U.S. Embassy in Pakistan and "the whole process by which this utterly incomprehensible policy was formulated."

## Investigations Mushroom In Hughes-Irving Mystery

(Continued from Page 1)

represent interviews with the real Howard Hughes.

But he has also admitted to the publishers here, sources say, that it is possible that someone posing as Mr. Hughes may have duped him.

The publishers, for their part, think that some embittered Hughes employee, or ex-associate, may have purloined Hughes' company biographical data about the billionaire and passed it on to Mr. Irving. Hughes' detectives, and other sleuths, are investigating that possibility.

Two Life magazine reporters interviewed Mr. Irving in depth to check his authenticity, and afterwards said they believed his story about believing that he met with Mr. Hughes in varied places, ranging from Mexican clubs to a hotel in the Bahamas, where Mr. Hughes lives. "If Irving was a con man, he was the best either of them had ever met," Life managing editor Ralph Graves writes in the issue dated Feb. 4.

Mr. Graves writes: "We tend to think that what we have is a genuine manuscript." He says it is still unresolved "whether we ever publish it, how we got it—but we think we've got the real goods."

### Book Delayed

Like Life, McGraw-Hill has decided to hold off publishing its book, based on a 230,000-word manuscript from which Life was to excerpt 30,000 words for three installments. Life contracted to give \$250,000 to McGraw-Hill for first-serialization rights, and the book house was said to have ar-

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"At no time did any of our units open fire on the British Army prior to the army opening fire," the statement said.

### Strike Call

Miss Devlin, who said the troops had shot anyone in their gun sights, tonight called for a general strike until the army gets out of Northern Ireland.

Her strike call was echoed by the local Labor party, which appealed to workers in the North and South to stop work from tomorrow.

Lt. Col. Derek Wilford, commanding officer of the 1st Battalion of the parachute regiment, said his men had come under fire as they entered the Bogside after being stoned by crowds of youths.

A hospital spokesman said all the dead were men in their early twenties.

Full details of the shootings were not immediately available but an army spokesman said two of the dead had been sniped at by paratrooper "snatch squads" who went into the crowd to seize persons who had been thrashing stones.

**Speech Interrupted**

The shooting took place as a Labor peer, Lord Brockway, was about to address the meeting on the Bogside street corner. He was standing with Miss Devlin.

"The firing went on for some time," Lord Brockway said later. "When it stopped, Bernadette told the crowd of about 2,000 to disperse."

Yesterday the Northern Ireland government had stated that today's march would be halted if necessary.

"An impartial and independent



United Press International  
PROTEST—Carol Feraci (center) who held up a war protest sign during a White House dinner on Saturday.

## Girl Singer at White House Stuns Fête With War Protest

By Dorothy McCardle

human beings, animals and vegetation.

"You go to church on Sunday and pray to Jesus Christ. If Jesus Christ was in this room tonight you would not dare to drop another bomb."

"Bless the Bergigans and Daniel Ellsberg."

Everybody in the room sat frozen.

Ray Conniff said to the audience of 150 people: "The opening was as much of a surprise to me as it was to you."

Somebody from the audience shouted: "I think you ought to throw her out."

From all over the room and from the singers on the stage came the cry: "Throw her out!"

Mr. Conniff then turned to the singer and said quietly to her: "I think it would be better if you left."

"She turned and left right away. As she was hurrying down the stairs, she was surrounded by reporters who had run out of the room after her."

She said: "I thought that it would make a nationwide impression if an oo-oh-oo-oo girl like myself made this protest on a stage inside the White House."

She has been in the United States for 10 years as a registered alien from her home city of Toronto.

**Lives in Los Angeles**

Her present home is in Los Angeles.

Herbert Klein, the administration's director of communications, said that she would not be arrested. She piped up: "Why should I be arrested? This is a free country."

She was questioned by the Secret Service, but then was escorted to a side door and permitted to go on her way.

After the incident, the program continued, ending with the singing of "God Bless America."

## Despite Any Emergency

### Withdrawal From Vietnam Is Irreversible, Laird Says

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird said today the United States would not send American troops to back South Vietnam in case of a new, unforeseen emergency.

"I'd certainly rule that out," he said when questioned on the television program "Issues and Answers."

Mr. Laird said success of President Nixon's Vietnamization program—turning the combat role over to the South Vietnamese—would make such a move unnecessary.

He added that the Vietnamization program also applied to the air arm, but that the U.S. Air Force "will protect Americans as we continue our withdrawal."

Disengagement, he said, "is still our negotiating point. Should the negotiations fail, the Vietnamization program gives us another way out."

In connection with withdrawal from Vietnam, Mr. Laird disclosed that there will be no draft calls in February or March. Only a draft for January had been announced previously.

### Explains Higher Budget

The defense secretary said higher budget requests for his department were necessitated by what he called the momentum of Soviet advances in missiles, naval growth and modernization of the Soviet army.

The Soviets, Mr. Laird said, "have a larger number of Polaris-type subs than we have. This momentum, if they continue it, puts them in a very strong position."

He set the number of Soviet Polaris-type nuclear submarines at "41 or 42." Mr. Laird did not say how many the United States has, but the reference book "Jane's Fighting Ships" lists the U.S. Navy as having 54 nuclear submarines.

Mr. Laird said the request for a \$4.3-billion increase in the defense budget—\$34.5-million supplement to this year's fund was to enable the United States to catch up.

If they are both approved by Congress, he said, "we can speed up our underwater long-range missile system by 13 to 24 months." This meant, he said, that the system would be operational in 1977-78 instead of in 1979-80.

The prince said he has not requested such a meeting, but would not refuse to meet Mr. Nixon on "neutral ground."

Prince Sihanouk claimed in the interview that China supplies his forces not only with weapons but also with U.S. dollars which he can buy American weapons from the South Vietnamese military.

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### Hanoi Pouring Its Reserves Into Central Highland Buildup

(Continued from Page 1)



NEW ADVISER—Marina Whitman chatting with President Nixon at White House after he appointed her to the Council of Economic Advisors. A member of Federal Price Commission, she will fill the seat vacated by former chairman Paul W. McCracken and upon confirmation will be first woman to serve in post.

#### Despite American Actions

### Sato Places Japan-U.S. Ties Above Links to Other Nations

By John M. Lee

TOKYO, Jan. 30 (UPI)—Premier Eisaku Sato declared in his annual policy speech yesterday that friendly relations with the United States were still more important for Japan than those with any other country, despite the increased influence of other world powers.

"Today, no matter to what ex-

### Italy Seizes 3 In 3-Nation Heroin Probe

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (UPI)—A U.S.-Italian-French investigation has resulted in the arrest at San Remo, Italy, of three persons in the seizure of 55 pounds of pure heroin. John Ingerson, director of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, announced yesterday.

Mr. Ingerson said it was one of the largest seizures on record in Italy and the heroin had illicit street value of about \$11 million in the United States.

He said the arrest, which took place Friday, culminated a three-month investigation by U.S. special agents in collaboration with French and Italian police.

The three suspects had transported the heroin from the Marocca area to San Remo, he said. He said the heroin was destined for the United States.

Arrested were Jacqueline Jacques, Mme. 48; Louis Riviere, 42, and Fausto Brooli, 39, all of Marocca.

8 Arrests in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (AP)—Eight persons have been arrested in Honolulu, San Francisco and New York and charged with smuggling \$8 million in heroin into the United States from Thailand, the U.S. Commissioner of Customs, Myles J. Ambrose, announced yesterday.

He said the arrests started with three Malaysians Wednesday in Honolulu after a customs agent spotted suspicious bulges in their clothing.

A search revealed about 4 1/2 pounds of pure heroin tapped to each suspect's body in 50 feet of thin clear plastic tubing," he said. He said their bodies were "almost completely wrapped in heroin."

Muskie Leads Arizona Vote

PHOENIX, Jan. 30 (AP)—Sen. Edmund Muskie of Maine captured 38 percent of the delegate support as Arizona Democrats voted in the first ballot-box test of presidential candidates for the 1972 election.

Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota and Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington had asked their backers to vote uncommitted, but each won a few delegates.

The 500 elected delegates will meet Feb. 12 to select 25 delegates apportioned on the basis of this vote. The 25 will represent Arizona at the party's national nominating convention.

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#### FBI Trap Ends 12-Hour Drama

### U.S. Skyjacker Shot; Sought Loot, Nixon Talk, Spain Trip

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (UPI)—

Air piracy charges have been filed against a man with an international record of crime and mental problems who was shot and wounded by an FBI agent posing as a member of a relief crew for a hijacked Boeing 707 of Trans World Airlines.

Garrett Brock Trapnell, 32, of Miami, was hit in the left hand and left shoulder by one of two FBI men who boarded the hijacked plane at Kennedy Airport here last night.

The FBI agent fired as Trapnell momentarily lowered his 45-caliber automatic pistol. Trapnell was taken to a hospital. Doctors said his condition was fair.

The shooting came more than 12 hours after the hijack began with Trapnell seizing command of the jet while it was on a nonstop flight from Los Angeles to New York.

He sliced open a plaster cast on his arm with a razor blade, pulled out the pistol, grabbed a stewardess and forced his way into the cockpit.

Assured Demands

What followed was a bizarre, and at times rambling, series of demands. These included freedom for a friend of his, George Paddilla, awaiting trial on robbery charges in Dallas, and release of black militant Angela Davis.

Other demands were for \$300,000, a flight to political asylum in Spain and a talk with President Nixon.

After the plane landed at Kennedy, Trapnell released the 93 other passengers, but kept the seven crewmen on board. As the plane was refueled, FBI agents and sharpshooters began working their way into position on the runway.

Trapnell, apparently nervous, made the pilot take off and the jet circled the New York area for more than an hour before landing again.

No Heroes' Wanted

After the second landing, Trapnell outlined his plan. He wanted a relief crew and fuel for a flight to Dallas, where he would pick up Paddilla.

He then proposed to return to New York, collect the ransom from TWA and fly on to Spain.

Trapnell kept up a running dialogue with the tower and also talked by radio-telephone to

### U.S. Envoy to Greece Begins Talks on 6th Fleet Facilities

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (UPI)—U.S. Ambassador to Greece Henry J. Taft has begun formal negotiations with the military-backed government of Greece on "home port" facilities for a U.S. Navy carrier task force at ports outside Athens.

The negotiations were disclosed by the Navy Friday in an unclassified letter to the chairman of four congressional committees.

The agreement expected to result from the talks would eventually mean that some 6,000 American seamen of the Sixth Fleet and probably half that many dependents would make Greece their home during a normal two or three-year tour of duty.

Normally, Sixth Fleet ships rotate between home ports on the Atlantic coast and the Mediterranean for six months at a time.

The Navy has been pressuring to allow ships to be home-ported outside the United States to end the traditional lengthy separations between crewmen and their families and to help make Navy life more attractive.

No Problems Expected

No problems are expected in the talks, and the Navy hopes to begin moving in the ships by this summer.

Initially, a staff of a few dozen officers and men will be permanently assigned in Greece. Then, about six destroyers, each with about 250 men, and a larger support ship are expected to be assigned there permanently.

Finally, the Navy expects to move one of the two attack aircraft carriers always on duty in the Mediterranean—each of which carries close to 5,000 men—into the home-port arrangement.

The oral histories were recorded at the request of Mr. Johnson, who has gone there to meet with Pope Paul VI.

Mr. Daley accused the OEO of trying to undermine him politically, Mr. Keppel said, and the President sent Wilbur J. Cohen, who held several positions in the administration including that of secretary of health, education and welfare, to Chicago "to straighten out the mess."

From the time of that incident, neither Mr. Johnson nor Mr. Daley trusted the OEO, Mr. Cohen said in his oral history.

Mr. Cohen said that if he would recommend that some able administrator from the OEO be called in to handle a difficult assignment, Mr. Johnson would refuse, saying: "All those OEO fellows are disloyal."

Mr. Cohen, who had been associated with Mr. Johnson and on for 20 years, said he found the former President "essentially a Populist at heart and one who was deeply concerned about the biblical injunction of honoring thy father and thy mother. He has both a father and mother complex."

Mr. Cohen said that while others had found Mr. Johnson to be devious, "I never found him particularly devious with me." But he said that Mr. Johnson "did have a hot temper and on occasions used vulgar language."

Mr. Cohen went on: "I have heard him when we were on his ranch going by and watching the animals, refer to all sorts of sexual characteristics of the animals and people."

"And then five minutes later, you could stand on the hillside there watching the sunset and you'd find a man who was a poet in describing the sunset and the relationship of the land to the people and his hopes and aspirations for people. This was a man like a combination of Boccaccio and Machiavelli and John Keats."



### Dock Strike In U.S. West Hits Canada

Longshoremen There Shut Down Cargo

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, Jan. 30 (UPI)—The U.S. West Coast dock strike extended to Canada yesterday as Canadian longshoremen refused to handle cargo aboard ships diverted to Vancouver from the port of Ensenada in western Mexico.

The Canadian boycott followed picketing Friday on the U.S.-Mexico border to stop trucks bringing in cargo from the port of Ensenada.

The Vancouver ban virtually seals the West Coast import of cargo. Its flow was already at a standstill at 24 ports in California, Oregon and Washington.

The International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union resumed its dock strike in the United States Jan. 17 after expiration of a federally-ordered 80-day cooling-off period. Prior to that the union had been on strike for more than three months.

Talks Resuming

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30 (UPI)—Formal negotiations resume tomorrow in the West Coast dock strike while both sides continue to maneuver for outside pressure on the talks.

"The gun itself does not symbolize a revolutionary. Facists also carry guns. In order to win the revolution you must participate."

He said appeals would be made soon to white-owned businesses which do the bulk of their business with blacks or in black communities.

In the voter registration drive, he said, the party will not officially align itself with any political group but will "encourage people to vote for candidates who are interested in our survival programs such as the George Jackson Health Clinic."

In his first interview since charges against him were dropped last month in the 1967 killing of a policeman, Mr. Newton accused Cleaver of trying to turn the party away from "the original vision" during Mr. Newton's absence in prison or in the courtroom.

"I think we would have had a very strong political base, in Oakland and Berkeley in particular, and in the country if we had stuck to the original strategy," Mr. Newton said.

"Our party is a revolutionary

party because we don't support the system. When the people become frustrated, when they can't get anything else within the context of the system, then they call for a whole new principle to operate by. But this is always the climax of things."

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"Our party is a revolutionary

## Rome Orders 42 Rightists To Be Tried

Unsanct Anti-Fascist Measure Is Invoked

ROME, Jan. 30 (Reuters)—Italian authorities have for the first time invoked a 1953 anti-Fascist law to order the mass trial of 42 rightists charged with trying to re-form the banned Fascist party.

The decision, which concludes a long judicial investigation into the "Ordine Nuovo" (New Order) group, comes amid widespread indications and fears of a neo-fascist upsurge in the present confusion of Italian politics.

The 42 rightists, ordered by a Rome magistrate yesterday to stand trial, are all alleged members of "Ordine Nuovo" branches in Rome and other cities. The investigation began in 1970, sparked by press reports that the group was running military-style summer camps at which young men were allegedly trained to use dynamite and sub-machine guns.

Eighteen defendants, charged as organizers of the group, face possible sentences ranging from three to 10 years in prison under the hitherto unused law of 1953.

**Defamatory**

They are charged with "having founded, organized and directed 'Ordine Nuovo,' a movement defamatory to democracy and its institutions, based on the exaltation of the principles, symbols and methods proper to the dissolved Fascist party, dedicated to threats and the use of violence as a system of political struggle."

The remaining 34 persons, charged with membership of the group, face possible sentences ranging from two weeks to two years in jail. The Fascist party is banned under Italy's postwar constitution.

### 60 Typhoid Cases

#### In Austrian Province

KLAGENFURT, Austria, Jan. 30 (AP)—Sixty persons—17 fresh cases in less than two days—were reported today under medical care in typhoid fever epidemic in Austria's Carinthia Province.

Health officials said 80 percent of the persons who took part in a funeral repast in a village inn last December have been examined so far by doctors in a sweeping check supported by newspapers, radio and television. They added it was reasonably certain that two employees of the inn, near the town of Bleiburg, caused the epidemic. All public gatherings, including Sunday mass, were banned today in Bleiburg.

## Suspected Ex-Chief of Gestapo In Lyons Seeks Bolivia Haven

LA PAZ, Jan. 30 (Reuters)—Klaus Altmann, a naturalized Bolivian suspected of being former Gestapo regional chief Klaus Barbie, was placed under police protection in Bolivia yesterday—only hours after France asked neighboring Peru for his arrest pending extradition proceedings.

Police said that Mr. Altmann arrived here Friday night after an arduous 24-hour drive from Lima, where he took up residence last October after 20 years in Bolivia as a businessman. He was "invited" to leave Peru after several threats against his life.

Mr. Altmann says he is 56, was a lieutenant in the German Army and never served in the Gestapo. He has repeatedly denied that he is Barbie.

The return of Mr. Altmann to Bolivia followed a statement by French Ambassador Albert Champon in Lima Friday night that France had asked Peru for the arrest and extradition of Mr. Altmann as a businessman.

Bolivian Ambassador Jorge Escobar, who saw Mr. Altmann before he left Lima, said that Bolivia would grant protection to him, as a Bolivian citizen. Mr. Altmann's identification as Barbie needs to be duly proved, Mr. Escobar said.

### News Blackout On Soviet Ships Seized by U.S.

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Jan. 30 (AP)—A federal judge has placed a news blackout on attorneys involved in the dispute over two Soviet ships accused of fishing illegally inside the U.S. 12-mile limit.

U.S. attorney G. Kent Edwards said yesterday that he and James Wannamaker, defense attorney, had been ordered by U.S. District Court Judge James Van Den Heydt not to discuss the case with newsmen.

The blackout came amid speculation that the lawyer for the three Soviet fishing fleet officers, who pleaded not guilty Friday, and the U.S. attorney were attempting to reach an out-of-court settlement.

The vessels were taken into custody by the Coast Guard ice-breaker *Storis* Jan. 17. One of the ships, the *Lamut*, attempted to escape from the *Storis* but gave up before the U.S. vessel fired a warning shot for which it had been granted authorization. Both Russian ships are now impounded at the Navy's Adak Island base in the Aleutians. The three Soviet officers remain free in custody of Vice-Consul Albert Androfsov of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C., who came here to serve as their interpreter.

**Alaska Town Celebrates**

KODIAK, Alaska, Jan. 30 (Reuters)—The council of this fishing town has voted \$500 in municipal funds to be spent on a party to celebrate the capture of the two Russian fishing boats.

### 30 Die in Crash

TAIPEI, Jan. 30 (UPI)—East Berlin guards opened fire before dawn yesterday on the American sector border to capture a man trying to escape over the wall. West Berlin police said they could not see if the refugee was wounded.

**Berlin Escape Foiled**

BERLIN, Jan. 30 (UPI)—Thirty people were killed in a fiery collision between a kerosene-laden truck, an ox cart and a tourist bus in southern Taiwan, police said yesterday.

### 10 Die in Crash

TAIPEI, Jan. 30 (UPI)—Thirty people were killed in a fiery collision between a kerosene-laden truck, an ox cart and a tourist bus in southern Taiwan, police said yesterday.

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pleased  
to  
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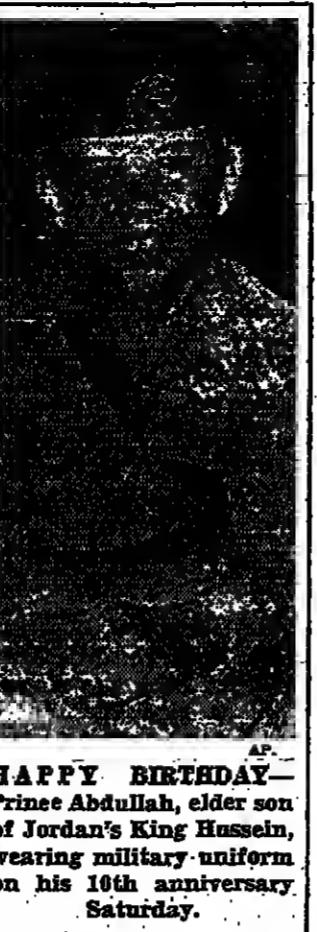
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## Excerpts From Interview With Mrs. Meir

JERUSALEM (UPI)—Following are excerpts from an interview, in English, granted by Prime Minister Golda Meir of Israel to C.L. Sulzberger of The New York Times at Mrs. Meir's Jerusalem office.

**Question:** What territory do you consider necessary for Israel's security?

**Answer:** If you mean that we should draw a line, that we haven't done. We will do that when we get to it. But one basic article in Israel's policy is that the borders of the fourth of June, 1967, can not be re-established in the peace agreement. There must be changes in the borders. We want changes in borders, on all our borders. For security's sake. So our policy is: We want to negotiate peace treaties with our neighbors on secure, agreed and recognized borders.

**Q:** Is there a relationship between the extent of territorial security required and the extent of recognition and acceptance of Israel from the Arab side?

**A:** Mr. Sulzberger, in 1949 the Arab states gave recognition to Israel in their signatures in the armistice agreements. There was no problem then. They signed the same paper with us. Egyptian representatives signed for Egypt. Israeli representatives signed for Israel, and these were not the final borders. This was an armistice agreement. We have come to the conclusion that those borders were not good. None of the Arab countries, by the way, ever recognized the lines of the armistice agreement as borders. Up to 1967 they were not borders. After 1967 those lines became borders.

**Q:** One of the ultimate goals of Israeli policy is to get a settlement with fixed frontiers?

**A:** Exactly. Fixed frontiers which must have two elements: One, a deterrent for further wars and further attacks, and two, if they want to try it again, we should be able to defend our borders with as few casualties as possible. This is all of our policy in a nutshell.

**Q:** Thinking of Egypt, are you worried by the apparent unrest and the demand for a new war? I wondered if you thought that those either might overthrow Sadat and produce a new regime and whether that would be better or worse from Israel's point of view?

**A:** Best Friends

For years we heard our best friends say, "Look, you must see to it, you must accept policies which will safeguard (former Egyptian President Abdul Gamal) Nasser's regime." After the death of Nasser there is a deluge. Now there is Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, and people say here is the chance for peace and after him, who knows? What did Sadat do? For months upon months, he said to his people: "that the end of 1971—this is it. Why is there such a surprise when some people say to their leader: "Nothing happens, what is it? What did you mean when you said it? What has changed?" For that we are not responsible.

**Q:** One has the impression reading the newspapers that there is, and we say, an understanding in one or another form with Washington that, in furnishing more Phantoms, Israel is more disposed to enter into negotiations or talks, whatever you wish to call it, with Egypt.

**A:** We want two things. We want to be strong enough to defend ourselves and we want to negotiate not from a position of weakness. One is not dependent upon the other. There is no deal, there is no linkage. Israel's position is on the merits of the case. When we are negotiating with the United States, under what conditions we are prepared to negotiate (indirectly, to my sorrow) with our neighbors, we are negotiating on that. When we demand or ask for Phantoms to be delivered to us, we are negotiations or talks, whatever we believe is essential to our security. We refuse to acquiesce to a linkage between the two things, and certainly we are not going to be the ones that will institute a linkage.

**Q:** It seems to be inescapable that the implications of the Pakistan-India war have had their effect on the diplomatic non-negotiations or negotiations in the Middle East.

**Poly. Wasn't Influenced**

**A:** What happened in the India-Pakistan war did not influence or did not have an effect on Israeli policy or did not introduce any new factor into Israeli policy. What it did do was to strengthen one of the points that we have been trying to make when people said to us, "Borders

are not important—what you people need is international guarantees, and leave it to that to take care of your security." And we didn't accept it. We didn't believe in it. What the India-Pakistan war did for us is only to prove our point.

**Q:** Do you think the next phase, diplomatically thinking, is going to be renewed (UN) mediation? (UN mediator Gunnar Jarring) talks or some other approach?

**A:** We have agreed to Jarring talks and we wanted Dr. Jarring to go on with the talks and the talks stopped not because we refused to talk. Actually, we were not talking, there was an exchange of papers. What the Egyptians wanted, and to my sorrow succeeded, was that they were not negotiating with Israel at all, even indirectly. They were negotiating with Dr. Jarring, and we thought we were negotiating with Egypt through the agency of

Dr. Jarring, as it was stated by (U.S. Secretary of State William P.) Rogers, when he presented his proposal but we said today, we are going on—until Dr. Jarring did something which blocked everything. The moment that he presented a plan of his own, a solution of the problems which we were negotiating, and asked us to accept his plan, the major article of which was the return to the fourth of June borders, and to that we said no.

**Q:** How to Restart Talks?

**A:** How the moment that Dr. Jarring will say, now I have the position of the Egyptians and I have the position of the Israelis. Now we can negotiate.

**Q:** It depends on him to put the negotiations into motion again?

**A:** So we think. At any rate it doesn't depend on us. We did not say, "Oh, since Sadat says that we must go back to the fourth of June borders, we don't talk." We didn't say that. It is perfectly legitimate for Sadat to want anything of us. But it is just as legitimate for us not to accept his idea. But we are prepared to negotiate. We don't ask for preconditions. We don't ask Sadat to recognize our position; to agree to our position before negotiations you have to agree to something which you do not agree to, which has to be negotiated.

**Q:** We think. It is very important that we have the resumption of diplomatic relations between Israel and the Soviet Union, severed in the wake of the 1967 war.

**A:** But the Russians are too deeply involved in the conflict between us and our (Arab) neighbors, she said in a radio interview.

She also vowed the hope Israel would not be the subject of compromise during President Nixon's proposed trip to Moscow and Peking. She said mainland China may already be a political subject of the Arabs, along with the Soviet Union.

**Q:** So, in other words, Dr. Jarring this afternoon could start things moving?

**A:** As far as we are concerned, ed.

**Q:** This is a very important point. It is not generally understood in the world.

**Overshadowed Point**

A: We have been making this point all the time. There is another thing, which of course is overshadowed by the question of the borders. It is accepted in the world that the Egyptians say "yes" to Dr. Jarring's letter. Let me be fair. Sadat did say "I am prepared to enter into a peace agreement with Israel"—that is very important. He added, of course, on condition that Israel goes back to the fourth of June border. But this was not the only point in Dr. Jarring's letter. He wrote about shipping in the Suez Canal and shipping through the Strait of Tiran. On this there was no positive Egyptian answer. It isn't true that Sadat said "yes" to everything in Dr. Jarring's letter and Israel said "no." Israel didn't say "no" and Sadat didn't say "yes." On the point of giving a prior commitment we said "no" and we don't go back to the fourth of June border. We want to negotiate. We don't ask Sadat to accept that. This is exactly the point that has to be negotiated among other things.

**Q:** Are there any conditions under which you would envisage, in an interim agreement, Egyptian troops east of the canal?

**A:** No. This is not a peace agreement. This is a means, as we see it, to stop shooting and create an atmosphere for peace negotiations. You know, the Suez Canal as far as we are concerned could have been opened—we didn't block it. Immediately after the war, the Israeli government said you can re-open the canal. We have nothing against that. Of course, we want also Israeli ships to go through the canal. Sadat came forth and said, "I am prepared to open the canal." We said, "Fine."

**A Big Risk**

For that Israel was prepared and is prepared to take a risk, quite a big risk. We have our fortifications on the canal. Now when Israel says that it is prepared, in order to allow Sadat to open the Suez Canal, to step back a bit from these fortifications, that is a risk.

When Sadat says, "That's fine now I am going to bring my army across the Suez Canal," we have to pay Sadat for opening the canal by letting him bring his army across so that it is right on our neck. I say it is an insult to intelligence. He does not agree to an unlimited ceasefire . . . and if he begins shooting, we have the right to shoot our way back . . . in on fortifications that by that time will either be blown up or occupied by the Egyptian Army.

**Full Control**

We must have full control of Sharm el-Sheikh. There must be a territorial connection between Sharm el-Sheikh and Israel proper, which means there may be changes in the Israeli-Egyptian borders. Now, the question is what happens in the rest of the Sinai: The Sinai cannot be filled with the Egyptian Army.

**Q:** As I understand it, apart from Sharm el-Sheikh being situated non, so are the Golan Heights and Jerusalem?

**A:** But the border between Jordan and us cannot remain the same.

**Q:** I didn't mean that. There are presumably possibilities of negotiations as to where the border between Jordan and Israel eventually will be, but on Jericho and Sharm el-Sheikh and the Golan Heights, that these, as it were, are non-negotiable.

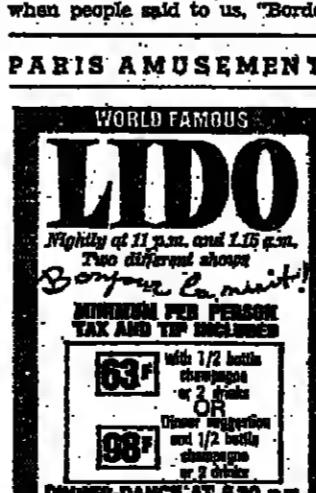
**A:** Look. We have never said that there is anything which the other side cannot put on the table. If Jordan comes and puts Jerusalem on the table, we won't get up and say, "No, now we go . . ."

**But Israel has taken a definite position that Jerusalem will not be divided again and is a part of Israel—and is the capital of Israel.**

**Q:** Do you think the next phase, diplomatically thinking, is going to be renewed (UN) mediation? (UN mediator Gunnar Jarring) talks or some other approach?

**A:** We have agreed to Jarring talks and we wanted Dr. Jarring to go on with the talks and the talks stopped not because we refused to talk. Actually, we were not talking, there was an exchange of papers. What the Egyptians wanted, and to my sorrow succeeded, was that they were not negotiating with Israel at all, even indirectly. They were negotiating with Dr. Jarring, and we thought we were negotiating with Egypt through the agency of

### PARIS AMUSEMENTS



### U.S. Is Urged to Halt All Aid to Portugal

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (UPI)—The Federal Communications Commission said Friday it has decided to reopen an investigation of American Telephone and Telegraph Co.'s investments and operating expenses.

The decision to reconsider came in the face of sharp congressional criticism since the commission voted 4-2 on Dec. 23 to drop the investigation on the ground it lacked the resources for the job.

Earlier Friday a House anti-trust subcommittee expressed alarm at the decision to drop the detailed inquiry.

The subcommittee said a similar

failure by the FCC in a 1963 rate

case may have cost telephone users \$150 million in long-distance overcharges.

In a letter to FCC chairman

Dean Burch, Rep. Emanuel Celler, D. N.Y., recalled a 1959 subcommittee study of the 1963 rate

boost, authorized by the FCC

without a hearing. As a result

of the study, he said, the FCC

in 1969 ordered the Bell Tele-

phone System to cut long-distance rates by \$50 million a year.

Another critic was Sen. Fred

Harris, D., Okla., who said last

week he would urge reconsideration

and, if this failed, would

take the commission to court as

a private citizen.

**U.S. Is Urged to Halt All Aid to Portugal**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (UPI)—About 90 American civil rights and Democratic party leaders have urged the United States to halt all military aid to Portugal until the Portuguese government frees its colonial territories.</

Issue Is 'Participation'

## Mideast Oil Talks May Alter Economic and Political Map

By Bernard D. Nossiter

GENEVA (UPI)—In Jidda, the Saudi Arabian capital, two men are due to begin talks on Tuesday that could drastically reshape the world's economic and political map.

Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi Petroleum Minister, will meet in his office with Frank Juncos, president of Aramco, the Arabian oil-producing creature of four giant American concerns that they will discuss an innocuous sounding word, "participation." It stands, however, for nothing less than the demand from the oil states of the Middle East to tear up their oil concession agreements and deal themselves in for a share of the ownership in the companies exploiting their one great resource.

For a start, the oil nations are demanding at least a 20-percent share. But they also insist on a fixed timetable that would ultimately assure them 51 percent effective control.

In brief, the oil states—not only in the Middle East but also in Africa, South America and Southeast Asia—have determined their role as more or less passive collectors of royalties on the oil that Western companies extract from their lands and seas. National governments want to become first junior and then senior partners in managing and controlling their most valuable asset.

In Jidda, the resourceful Sheikh Yamani, an elegant man who sports a black moustache and goatee, will speak nominally for the Persian Gulf producers alone—Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq, Qatar, Kuwait and Abu Dhabi. In fact, he talks for five other nations as well, who are leashed with the Persian Gulf producers in the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries. The five are Libya, Nigeria, Venezuela, Indonesia and Algeria. Together, the OPEC nations account for about seven of every eight barrels of oil exported to the non-Communist world.

The Big Eight—Mr. Jungnickel, in turn, will nominally speak only for Aramco. Behind him stand Aramco's four parents—Standard Oil (N.J.), Standard of California, Texaco and Mobil. Moreover, alongside this quartet are the other four decisive oil "majors"—Gulf, British Petroleum, Shell (a British and Dutch concern) and the Compagnie Française des Pétroles.

The Big Eight, locked together in exploiting consortia all over the globe, extract three of every four barrels shipped to the non-Communist nations.

To appreciate the importance of all this, the decisive role of oil as a source of energy as well as for factories, cars, heat and lighting that requires power must be understood. No less than 80 percent of Japan's energy comes from oil; for Western Europe, the figure is 55 percent, and for the United States, 44 percent. OPEC nations, in turn, supply 8 percent of Japan's oil and 57 percent of Western Europe's. The organization's members now produce only about 17 percent of the heavily protected American oil supply, and that largely from Venezuela. But the demand for energy is rising so rapidly that the industry estimates that by 1980 the United States will be importing about seven million barrels daily from the Middle East alone, nearly 30 percent of a predicted 25-million-barrel daily consumption.

Who controls oil, then, plays a central role in any modern economy.

**Companies Worried**

"This is a very grave situation very worrying," says an important oil-company executive who, like his fellows in the industry, agreed to talk with this reporter only on condition that he not be named. The executive, an American, makes this argument against participation:

As the concession arrangements stand now, the companies are a buffer between the producing and consuming nations. The companies have only economic, not political interests, and thus can better assure an uninterrupted supply of oil. Once the nations are cut in on the ownership, they will be unable to resist demands from their own people or more radical brethren like Libya to use oil as a political weapon, to cut the supply when a Western government offends them by, for example, support for Israel. Participation in short, means politics.

Indeed, last November, President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr of Iran spoke in just those terms. "The strategic aim of the revolution," he said, "should be to liberate fully the country's oil resources from foreign exploitation and control . . . to turn them into an effective instrument in the struggle against imperialism and Zionism."

Threat to Cartel

Moreover, oil companies say, national control will wreck the industry's price structure and flood the world with oil, thereby reducing profits for both the companies and the host nations. The point here is that the Big Eight oil firms are a cartel, imperfect because they no longer control all the foreign oil, but largely effective. In a variety of ways they carry up the world's



United Press International  
**AN UNBEARABLE PROBLEM**—Bobby, a 6-year-old bear, likes to drink real Russian vodka, which his master Karl Groner is serving him in picture above. He seems harmless enough, but authorities in Bonn didn't agree, saying that Groner's trailer was not safe enough to hold an animal such as Bobby. So they confiscated him and found him new lodgings in, of all places, the city slaughterhouse. Now he's safe?

### Darned Things Everywhere'

## Plastics Found in the Blood In New Environment Worry

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30 (UPI)—A National Heart and Lung Institute chemist has found chemicals from plastics in the bloodstreams of 85 out of 100 laboratory workers and patients. In his opinion, this is "a fairly typical population group."

He knows of no immediate danger. But like many other scientists and government environmental officials, he is seriously worried about what they call "the completely unknown long-range health effects" of some of the chemicals in the millions of tons of plastics all around us—and by now inside us.

"I know this is going to be a significant future issue," said an official at the White House's Council on Environmental Quality. "It's potentially our next big worry."

A broadcast sponsored by the American Chemical Society cited "hard evidence" that plasticizers, the softening agents in many plastics and plastic films, "have indeed become a considerable environmental contaminant that enters the body."

Bill Sought in Congress

The current lack of testing of these chemicals for long-range effects is one reason why CEC and Environmental Protection Agency officials are pushing for passage of a Toxic Substances Control Act that got bogged down last year in Congress.

It is one reason why Senate environmentalists, led on this issue by Sen. William B. Springer Jr., D. Va., are proposing an even tougher version that calls for federal approval of every new chemical in any product.

**Producers' Top Offer**

The other great issue is how much the producer governments will pay for their shares. Sheikh Yamani says OPEC has determined to give no more than the net book value of the concessionaires' assets above the ground. Assume, for example, that Aramco has \$800 million worth of rigs and the like but after depreciation values these installations at \$300 million. Then Saudi Arabia would pay only one fifth of this total, or \$60 million for its 20-percent share.

That kind of arithmetic horrifies the companies. They insist they are entitled to be paid for the loss of their future profits on oil in the ground, profits they expected to reap during the lifetime of their concessions. Since many of the concessions do not run out until the next century—one in Kuwait expires in 2006—the companies are asking a lot of money.

However, the lengthy negotiations turn out, it is also clear that consumers in the West can only shudder at what is happening. Even if the two cartels—companies and nations—arrive at an amicable agreement that assures the supply of oil, both have a vested interest in pushing prices higher and the means to do so.

**Deadly Snow in Iran**

TEHRAN, Jan. 30 (Reuters)—

Heavy snow, avalanches and freezing temperatures claimed at least 20 lives and stranded thousands of motorists in Iran during the weekend. Five people froze to death, six hunters were killed in an avalanche, and a family of nine perished when the roof of their house collapsed.

### DEATH NOTICE

HENRY C. MARTINEAU, 87, died in St. Moritz, Switzerland, on January 26. He is survived by his widow, Frances, and their three sons: Major John Martineau, Mrs. John Martineau, and Major Robert Martineau.

### On Wheat and Oranges

## U.S. Hopes Break for Trade Will Emerge at EEC Parley

BRUSSELS, Jan. 30 (AP)—Trade concessions to U.S. farmers may emerge from a two-day meeting of foreign ministers from the Common Market countries that opens tomorrow.

The expected concessions would deal with increased stockpiling of Common Market wheat and reduced tariffs for U.S. oranges.

The United States wants the Common Market countries to stockpile 32 million tons of last year's wheat and 3.2 million tons of the coming year's crop. Holding this much wheat off world markets would help dispose of the bumper crop grown in the United States in 1971.

President Nixon's administration is insisting on trade concessions from Japan, Canada and the Common Market before it starts pressing a bill through Congress to devalue the dollar.

The Council of Ministers, chaired by Gaston Thorn of Luxembourg, will also draft new offers on trade with Sweden, Belgium, Austria, Portugal, Finland and Iceland.

The United States has objected to plans for free trade in most manufactured goods between the prospective 10 Common Market members and these countries. Since all would continue to charge tariffs against U.S. exports, American trade would suffer.

A first round of talks between the Common Market and these countries was completed in December. That round could not deal with problems on which the six present member countries had failed to agree among themselves, including the method of determining the origin of exports, trade in farm products, and a list of products in which there would not be free trade.

Among such sensitive products are newsprint and numerous metals. It will be hard to go on with negotiations unless the six can agree, for instance, on what they want to offer to Finland on newspaper, which makes up half of Finland's exports to the community.

### 7 Spy Rings Said Broken in S. Korea

SEOUL, Jan. 30 (UPI)—The South Korean Army security command announced yesterday that it has recently smashed seven North Korean espionage rings involving nine spies and 14 collaborators in Seoul, Taegu, and the eastern port town of Phang.

The command said the arrests were made "in significant" amounts—up to 5.5 parts per million—in commercial catfish ponds in Mississippi, Alabama, and other Southern states. There is no evidence of harm to the fish or their consumers, but the Column, Mo., Fish Pesticide Laboratory has inhibited the growth and reproduction of tiny lake creatures—microcrustaceans called daphnia magna—by up to 60 percent by exposing them to phthalate concentrations as low as three parts per billion.

The same creatures, it was also learned, can concentrate phthalate traces in lake water by up to 13,000 times. Fish commonly feed on such creatures.

In other Missouri tests, food containing high phthalate levels produced abortions in guppies and caused "large mortalities" in zebra fish. The zebra offspring usually died in a crescent shape, indicating disturbed calcium metabolism.

High levels of phthalate also produced dead fetuses and birth deformities in rats in tests by Dr. John Autian, director of the University of Tennessee's Materials Science Toxicology Laboratory and one of the nation's leading authorities on plasticizer pollution.

"I am not worried about pregnant women being exposed to plasticizers," Dr. Autian said.

"I am concerned that if these things are seeping into our bodies, it may have some effect over long periods on our cellular constituents. If we're breathing these things in or getting them through food wrappings or other sources, in 10 or 20 or 30 years will there be a biological effect?"

"Phthalates are a very oily solution. Our cell membranes are very oil-like. Consequently, phthalates could get into the membranes and maybe in some way alter them. It might put the cell under added stress, or make its components adhesive so they might not pass through the capillary beds of the lung. This may be a lead to a condition called 'shock lung'."

**Not Enough Research**

"All I am saying is that perhaps these substances are indeed innocuous, as everyone has believed. But there is not enough research on them. And financial support in this area is practically zero."

Both chemical firms and the Food and Drug Administration agree that no toxic effects whatever have been demonstrated in humans.

Plastic makers are seeking ways of chemically binding other chemicals to plasticizers, so the latter could not possibly migrate into the environment. But this goal has not been achieved even in the laboratory for the polyvinyl chloride plastic.

The basic problem, says Dr. Milne, is that up to now most chemicals have been considered innocent unless proved guilty.

Now, he said, "I think one should worry about anything that is absorbed from the outside, because that is by definition a pollutant. It may be that some are quite harmless, but I would assume that none is harmless unless proved otherwise."

### Snowdon Aids Peruvian Boy

LIMA, Jan. 30 (Reuters)—A 4-year-old Peruvian boy is to be flown to Britain for a skull operation at the request of Lord Snowdon, husband of Britain's Princess Margaret.

The child, Carlos Alberto Yabar Gallegos, fell from the second floor of a building in the mountain city of Cuzco, in southeastern Peru.

At a convocation honoring him on his 70th birthday in 1958, Dr. Niels Bohr, the Nobel laureate in physics, said that "Dr. Courant's debt for his mathematical methods or comprehending nature and the physical world."

Dr. Courant was born in Lublin, Poland, and received his doctorate in mathematics at Goettingen. He came to the United States as a Jewish refugee from Hitlerism in the 1930s.

### Richard Courant, Mathematician, Is Dead at 84

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (AP)—German-born Dr. Richard Courant, 84, regarded as one of the greatest organizers of mathematical research and teaching in the 20th century, died at New Rochelle Hospital on Thursday. He had been hospitalized since November by a stroke.

At a convocation honoring him on his 70th birthday in 1958, Dr. Niels Bohr, the Nobel laureate in physics, said that "Dr. Courant's debt for his mathematical methods or comprehending nature and the physical world."

Dr. Courant was born in Lublin, Poland, and received his doctorate in mathematics at Goettingen. He came to the United States as a Jewish refugee from Hitlerism in the 1930s.

**Louis (Zapaterito) Guzman**

LIMA, Jan. 30 (UPI)—Louis Guzman, 84, a retired Spanish bullfighter who fought under the name of Zapaterito, died Friday in Lima where he had lived for many years.

Mr. Guzman, who became a matador in 1918, fought during the so-called golden age of bullfighting in the 1920s when Joseito and Juan Belmonte dominated the art.

**Hugh McDermott**

LONDON, Jan. 30 (AP)—Actor Hugh McDermott, 64, a veteran of the London West End stage, has died, it was announced yesterday.

He appeared in seven productions, which ran for a total of nearly 12 years, including "The Amorous Prawn" and "The Man Who Came to Dinner."

### Paris Aide Urges A Mediterranean Policy by Europe

ATHENS, Jan. 30 (AP)—French Foreign Ministry official Jean de Lipkow said yesterday the nations of Europe should unite in a common policy to keep the Mediterranean from becoming a "superpowers' battleground" between the Soviet Union and the United States.

The ministry secretary of state told newsmen that in view of the increased Soviet presence in the Mediterranean, "Western Europe should not go closer to the United States."

The French government, Mr. de Lipkow said, "feels that the presence of the fleets of the two superpowers in the Mediterranean sea should move the nations of Europe . . . to formulate a common policy."

# JAPAN?

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Copenhagen,  
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gateway.

There are flights to Japan from several places in Europe. But Europe's true, Great Circle Gateway for travel to the Far East is Copenhagen. Flights from other points — over the Pole or via Siberia — in most cases run either straight over Copenhagen or close to it.

So if you have to change planes anyway, do it at the point that gives you the shortest way to Japan: Copenhagen.

You can fly with SAS or Aeroflot to Tokyo four days a week:

Tuesday — SAS, via the Pole

Wednesday — Aeroflot Trans-Siberian Express

Thursday — SAS, via the Pole

Saturday — SAS Trans-Siberian Express

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NOT FOR PIRE



## Serbs vs. Croats: Ancient Prejudices Continue to Boil

By Dan Morgan

BELGRADE (UPI)—Sometimes what people think is true can be as important as what is true.

This may be the case with the Serbs and the Croats, the two principal nationalities of Yugoslavia, who are once again going through a bumpy time in their relations.

For what they say about each other sometimes is so colored with emotional prejudices and historical digressions that a foreigner can only wonder where the truth lies.

At a New Year's party in Belgrade this year, there was a young film director whose father had owned a liquor distillery in a Croatian town before the war.

The father, a Serb, had been born and nurtured in 1941 by members of the Croat fascist organization, the Ustashi.

The son and his Austrian mother spent the war in a concentration camp.

This story, told to a Croatian friend in the Croat capital of Zagreb, however, drew an instantaneous response.

The gist of it was that thousands of Croats, including Social Democrats, Communists and members of the Zagreb intelligentsia, had also been ordered by the Ustashi that President Tito, leader of the World War II partisans, was himself a Croat, and the first guerrilla brigades had been formed in Croatia.

Or another example from personal experience.

### Pravo'

Driving through Croatia a few months ago, a foreigner asked a policeman directions "Straight ahead," said the officer, using the word "pravo" (commonly used in Serbia) rather than the alternative used in Croatia.

"You see," said the Croat passenger in the car angrily. "Our Republic of Croatia is policed by Serbs. Belgrade (the capital of Yugoslavia and of Serbia) controls everything."

This story, repeated in Belgrade, elicited the comment that "Croats are better trained and better educated than Serbs. They simply don't want to be policemen."

Later, the clash of interests between Serbs and Croats has been hashed out in the economic sphere.

In several towns on the Adriatic coast belonging to the territory of Croatia, Serbian banking and construction combines have been swatting hotels. Serb business in Belgrade say they are simply taking advantage of Yugoslavia's open market for investment. But a Croat in Zagreb advanced a different explanation: Belgrade has been draining money from Croatia for 25 years, so it is no wonder that our banks would find the cash to finance these undertakings.

Finning the rationale behind the ancient prejudices is not easy. Even the singing of the war-time Serbian anthem "Boze Tava" (God give us justice) does all kinds of concerns among Croats. An Orthodox church priest, charged with nationalism, was accused of saying we couldn't ask for a better other.

Croat "nationalists" suffer from complexes brought on by years of domination by stronger powers, including Serbia.

Serb "nationalists" suffer from a sense of diminishing empire brought on by the creation of a



President Tito of Yugoslavia

...the nationalists in his country are making themselves felt.

New Macedonian republic out of southern Serbia in 1945, and by the "anti-colonialism" of Albanians living in the now autonomous province that once formed southwest Serbia.

Positive as the inward-turning self-discovery of the long-neglected Albanian minority is, nationalism takes nastier forms elsewhere.

It is an outlet for the frustrations of workers whose wages have been canceled by bankrupt factories, of peasants without unemployment insurance and of factory managers who can't ad-

just to the new requirements to show productivity and profits. They find it easy to blame their troubles on "Belgrade" or "the Serbs," or "the Croats."

President Tito does not have the option of declaring a dictatorship and abolishing political parties. King Alexander did in 1929 after a decade of Serb-Croat friction.

The Tito reputation rests on his forsaking Stalinism and Stalin's centralist solution of using force on various nationalities in dealing with his own multi-national Soviet state.

By James Goldsborough

PARIS (UPI)—The government's new effort to purify the French language through ridding it of foreign words appears doomed to the same fate as Hitler's Sprachreinigung of 35 years ago.

Language usage cannot be legislated. That the official policy has little chance of being followed by the people was amply illustrated in a page of correspondence published in *Le Monde* a few days ago.

Still, given the current state of the French language, the effort is understandable. The French are justifiably worried over the spate of foreign words, especially English, that have worked their way into French, and often are neither correctly understood nor correctly pronounced by the Frenchmen who use them.

The consensus of *Le Monde*'s readers was that if the influx of these foreign words was on balance a good thing, they should be "francized." Thus was the French suffix "age" suggested for English words ending in "ing." Parking, baby-sitting, living, marketing, for example, would become "parkage," etc.

But there are also deeper political motives for the official campaign. One is that the French feel that British entry into the Common Market will enhance the spread of English on the Continent. A second reason is French policy toward Africa: France wants a pure French language to flourish among the new states of black Africa as the *lingua franca* for the scores of tribes and na-

tions of that continent. Presidents of that continent.

President Dion Diakhaté of Niger could have said no sweater words to visiting President Georges Pompidou than when he told him in Namibia that the French language was opening up a "new world" for Africans.

### German Effort

Unfortunately, as the Germans discovered, there is very little that can be done to govern language usage. There is a kind of linguistic Graham's Law in operation that assures that the most convenient words will be used. One of *Le Monde*'s correspondents reported that even Hitler's methods achieved only "variable" results. Hitler could not rid German of the word "sauze," for example, because German had only the obscure word "Turke" to replace it. It didn't catch on. And if Hitler was able to replace the Latinized word *Discipline* (discipline) with *Dienststrial*, the change did not survive National Socialism. *Dienstplan* is again the official word in West German.

At least the phenomenon works in all directions. If the Germans inherited sause, to their infinite benefit, France can thank Germans for *vacistas*, the official French word for a *communist*. It was named when a German general on a visit to France spied one and asked, "Was ist das?" Since the thing had no name in either language it was called, and still is, a *vacista*.

Several weeks ago *Le Monde* published an article by Jacques Collard concluding that it was historically absurd to strive for linguistic purism. Mr. Collard maintained that the omnipresence of such English words in French as *gadget*, *baby-sitting*, *living-room*, *pub*, *bar*, *drink*, *business*, *hardware*, *jet-set*, *management*, etc., was based on a kind of snobism that no official campaign would alter.

But this too works in reverse. Any reader of John Updike's *Couples* will remember his cast of New Englanders constantly using French to impress their friends. And these, like many English words in French, were often misused. Such French words as *gauche*, *silhouette*, *brasière*, *entrée*, *boudoir*, *entrée*, *bon mot*, *nom de plume* and *boutique* are all misused in one way or another in English.

In any case, *Le Monde*'s readers apparently don't share the official point of view that the language is the most important. One reader said that the trouble with French was precisely that it had lost the capacity for adaptation. It had in the days when *boulingrin* could become "*boulingrin*." Another reader thought that the real problem was not words but syntax. Still another was concerned most about malapropisms. The new government policy, he said, "would simply be laughable if it didn't turn our attention from this real problem."

The most critical appraisal, however, came from a Mr. André Moneston, who said that foreign words should be encouraged into the language. "Such an idea," wrote Mr. Moneston, "seems very desirable to me for it would facilitate the exchange of ideas, of products and of cultural values." "Every foreign word admitted into French," continued Mr. Moneston, "constitutes an element of common language, a kind of anti-Tower of Babel, that will contribute a better understanding and entente among people."

### Appeal Factors

This English language capacity for adaptation and assimilation, far from limiting it, has made it the most widely used and useful language in the world. For it is

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## British '71 Work Days Lost: The Worst Year Since 1926

LONDON, Jan. 30 (UPI)—Britain lost 13.5 million working days through strikes in 1971, more than any year since the 1926 general strike.

But figures published in the Department of Employment Gazette day showed reductions in the number of stoppages and in the hours involved, compared with 1970.

Lending some support to the government's claim to have cut the level of pay-raise demands, the figures showed average weekly pay rose 10 percent in 1971 compared with 13.5 percent in 1970. An industrial experts said the government still had a long way to go to reduce the level to the average of the previous decade, 1969, for example, average pay rose only 5.7 percent.

Strikes cost 13,558,000 working days in 1971, compared with 8,800,000 in 1970 and 6,846,000 in 1969. In 1926 more than 163 million working days were lost, most of them because of the general strike.

Workers affected by 1971 stoppages were about 1,173,000, compared with 1,801,000 in 1970. The number of stoppages in 1971 was 23, compared with 3,906 in 1970 and the lowest since 1967.

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## The Gaiety of Nations

When David Garrick, the great actor, died, Samuel Johnson wrote that his passing had "eclipsed the gaiety of nations" and "diminished the publick stock of harmless pleasure." Nearly two centuries later, the gaiety of nations is seldom evident on the stage or in the press, and the stock of "public" pleasure is usually relegated to the back pages of newspapers—among the comic strips, in the "People" column, and the writings of Art Buchwald and Russell Baker. And even here there is enough acidity, of fact or of comment, to make the reader doubt whether the pleasure is quite harmless.

In this sad state, when the world's news is dominated by ideologues tearing at one another's throats, by the terrors of genocide and the threats of nuclear holocausts, when money is a matter of most solemn import (as well as of grubby private concern) it comes as a strange kind of relief to follow the intertwineds of the Hughes affair.

It has all the inventive tension of an elaborate *roman polisseur*—the recluse billeonaire whose disembodied voice emerges at unpredictable intervals; the mysterious blonde, (or brune)—take your choice); the much-wandering writer with a home on a Mediterranean isle (wily Odysseus?); corporations of great size and skill at their trades, red-faced at their own startling ineptitudes; palace guards at war around their invisible emperor. But murder is not anticipated, the large sums involved have, for the reader, all the reality of the glittering tin foil in the casket that a stage Monte Christo opens in his lath-and-canvas cave—

## The Peace Plan

President Nixon's peace plan, as revealed in the world in general and to the American electorate in particular last week in his own special brand of TV spectacular, does represent a significant advance of the American position in the complex negotiating effort to bring an end to the Vietnam war. While Mr. Nixon's dramatic announcement may indeed have been timed to soften up American and world opinion for a massive renewal of aerial bombing in response to the anticipated major Tet offensive on the part of Hanoi, the fact remains that the proposals are substantial enough, and are flexible enough, to warrant more serious exploration from the naturally suspicious enemy than has yet been publicly evidenced.

Mr. Nixon's plan is certainly not foolproof, and it is perfectly clear why the other side has not rushed to accept it. He has not abandoned the Thieu regime, as not only Hanoi but also many of Mr. Nixon's most earnest domestic critics insist must be done before peace can be expected in Indochina. While Mr. Nixon's dramatic announcement may indeed have been timed to soften up American and world opinion for a massive renewal of aerial bombing in response to the anticipated major Tet offensive on the part of Hanoi, the fact remains that the proposals are substantial enough, and are flexible enough, to warrant more serious exploration from the naturally suspicious enemy than has yet been publicly evidenced.

The Communists propose an interim coalition government made up one-third of their representatives, one-third of representatives of a new Saigon government without President Thieu and one-third of other factions. But they insist on a veto over the participants they do not name. Essentially, they favor elections that confirm an outcome known in advance and achieved by negotiations. The United States has been proposing a process meaningful to Americans but less so to Vietnamese—elections leading to an unknown outcome.

In the secret conversations, the United States for the first time evidently discussed with Hanoi, without commitment, the composition of the interim coalition government the Communists were proposing. It was clear to Hanoi that the representative "independent" body the United States and Saigon want to run the elections could have powers approaching that of an interim coalition government. Washington evidently is prepared to have equal representation on the commission of the Viet Cong, the Saigon government and third groups chosen jointly by the two chief adversaries.

Hanoi's answer is still awaited on this critical point. Other points of difference between Washington and Hanoi appear to be negotiable, including the terms of American withdrawal and prisoner release.

For the first time in four years of effort the way seems open for serious negotiation of a peace settlement—if both sides are really prepared to accept a political compromise rather than a continued effort to achieve a military victory.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

## Pompidou's Africa Visit

President Pompidou has lately been accused, both by Communists and by ultra-Gaullists, of "slipping toward Atlanticism" in his foreign policy. Whatever the merits of this accusation in general there is one area of the world where he appears fully

determined to preserve the full heritage of his predecessor, and that is the former colonies of black Africa. Most of these countries remain heavily dependent on France and their rulers cannot afford to let it appear that French support for them is in any danger of weakening.

—From the Times (London).

## In the International Edition

## Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 31, 1897

PARIS.—Since the unification of the Russian currency with the new gold coinage, Russia seems to be on the right road. As a matter of fact, nothing short of a European war could produce a financial crisis in Russia. The value of the land is advancing steadily, the population of 150 million is increasing at the rate of 2 million a year, and the vast resources of gold, iron and coal are being rapidly developed to insure the country's future.

## Fifty Years Ago

January 31, 1922

WASHINGTON, D. C.—One-hundred persons were killed and probably more than 250 injured when the roof of the Knickerbocker moving-picture theater in the fashionable district of Columbia Road and 18th Street collapsed in the middle of the evening performance last night under the weight of snow which had fallen during the day. After working through the night, police, firemen and the Marines had recovered most of the bodies, but the search goes on.



'Another Day, Another Announcement.'

## Muskie on the Stump

By James Reston

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—On the scale of popular interests in Florida these days, presidential politics rates fairly low—well behind the weather, health tips, sports, prices, skyjacking, or Disney World.

The Democratic candidates are all over the state and are getting fairly good play in the papers and on television, but when you ask voters for their choice, most of them seem surprised, as if it were a silly question.

With more than six weeks to go before the balloting here on March 14, Hubert Humphrey, McGovern, Lindsay and Jackson seem to be trying to cut down the George Wallace vote, and they're all using the same argument.

## Vote Wasted

Wallace, they say, is not going to be nominated by the Democratic party, so why waste your vote? Muskie thinks this appeal is beginning to get over and, since he is the leading challenger, his views on the campaign are perhaps more interesting than most.

He does not sound very hopeful about his chances in Florida. At least he is playing it cool and building an excuse in case he does not win here. There is a good chance, he thinks, that the liberal vote in Florida will be divided four ways, leaving the conservative vote primarily to Wallace, so he is looking beyond Florida, to other states where he thinks the vote will be more representative of the nation, and where he believes his chances are improving steadily.

For example, he expects his old friend Hubert Humphrey, with powerful support from organized labor, Negroes and elderly voters, to do well in Florida, but he also thinks that Humphrey's strength is waning in the big industrial states such as Pennsylvania, which used to be Humphrey country.

Muskie believes the dominant mood of the country at present is for peace and unity after years of war abroad and turmoil at home, and that this mood tends to favor his candidacy.

He does not claim that he has an enthusiastic popular national following, but only that he has avoided alienating any large bloc of voters, and that he has a better chance of unifying the

Democratic party and holding the center in the electorate as a whole than any of the other challengers.

He notes, for example, that Gov. Milton J. Schapp of Pennsylvania supported him, not because of any personal feeling, but simply because 80 percent of the Democratic county chairmen and 70 percent of the Democratic state legislators in Pennsylvania thought he had a better chance to defeat President Nixon than anyone else.

Muskie does not agree with those who say the Indochina war is not a major campaign issue.

He claims that he is getting a more enthusiastic response to his more emphatic response to his more emphatic cry for bringing all the men home, including the POWs, than for anything else.

He is not attacking President Nixon's formula for ending the war—with its support for the Thieu government, internationally supervised elections, the neutralization of all of Indochina, and a cease-fire—though his personal adviser, former Secretary of Defense Clark Clifford, urged him strongly to do so.

Muskie believes President Nixon underestimated the force of the people who want a simple formula of peace-now-plus-the-POWs.

The President played his big card," Muskie says, "but it is not a winning card, for it insists on complicated peace terms that are not attainable, and thus keeps the war going. Maybe it will take a while for this to be widely understood, but the facts will finally get around, and they won't help Mr. Nixon."

Muskie concedes that the President is dominating the headlines with daily statements out of the White House and the State Department on the new peace forums.

## Talk Not Enough

"But he is trying to talk away the war and the prices and the unemployment," Muskie says, "and that he cannot do.

"These are now serious conditions of our national life—both the war and the economy—and they cannot be removed by argument, no matter how skilled."

The polls tend to be misleading, Muskie says, on these fundamental issues like the war, inflation and busting. "The polls measure people's conclusions, but not the

intensity of people's feelings," he observed. "And the intensity of feeling on these issues is likely to increase as the campaign goes on."

Accordingly the senator from Maine is not counting here or elsewhere on any great wave of popular Muskie support to put him over. He is calling very quietly and earnestly about the need for candor and trust, and counting on dissatisfaction with the war, the economy, the environment, and the divisions between the generations, the races and the regions of the country to persuade the electorate that unity and peace require a change in the White House.

## Do-It-Yourself Nonpeace

By C. L. Sulzberger

JERUSALEM.—The prospects of peace in the Middle East are never exactly glowing—but have been further dimmed by the recent India-Pakistan war. The reason for this conclusion is simple.

At no time has Israel been happy to rely on United Nations or international guarantees to prevent another outbreak of fighting. Now, having seen United Nations helplessness again exposed in South Asia, it is determined that any settlement in this area must be self-enforced.

The phrase used by Mistress Metz, Israel's resolute premier, is "Do it yourself." She deplores continuing threats of war and the fact that in between spasms of widespread fighting there are not attainable, and thus keeps the war going. Maybe it will take a while for this to be widely understood, but the facts will finally get around, and they won't help Mr. Nixon."

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As to the feelings of the majority, they are written all over the staggering deficits recorded in the budget. The country is due to go \$33.8 billion into the red this year, and \$35.5 billion deeper next year. The main reason is a short-fall in revenues due to an erosion of taxes.

In his budget message, Mr. Nixon himself boasted that changes in the rate schedule put into effect during his administration lowered this year's receipts by \$2 billion. In fact, that claim needs to be shared.

The Democratic Congress approved, and in some cases initiated, the tax cuts. Highly representative Democratic committee

The latter had proven helpless to prevent border raids even during periods of nonwar. But as the points out, in May, 1967, this UNIF was withdrawn on Nasser's demand. Egyptian troops poured into Sinai and this action was followed by the six-day war and Israel's dazzling victory.

The premier acknowledges that the need for Israel to remain heavily armed behind strategically secure frontiers imposes enormous burdens and creates a "tragic" situation. However, she insists that international guarantees just don't work, as again demonstrated in South Asia. She emphasized that Pakistan not only

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**Rely on Itself.**

Israel has no military pacts with any other nation. Therefore, the reason is neither Pakistan's alliance nor the United Nations could save it. This reaffirms Israel's need to rely upon itself alone.

The inability of the UNIF to prevent Egyptian seizure of Sharm el-Sheikh in 1967 and of the Security Council to keep Indian troops out of Pakistan in 1971 demonstrate to her the rightness of her stand.

Mistress Metz's logic is difficult to refute. Nobody has shown her any substitute for a "do-it-yourself peace." The trouble is that it is equally difficult to show the Arabs that they must accept settlement on this basis.

If then, these are Israel's quintessential terms and not just bargaining positions, one can only foresee continuation of the prevailing condition of neither war nor peace. Both Israel and its neighbors will go on financing immense arms expenditures they can ill afford while the rest of the world worries about what the next explosion will come.

## In 3 Nixon Documents

## Portrait of the Nation

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—A startling portrait of the nation emerges from the three basic governmental documents the President has just presented to the Congress. Together, the economic report, the budget and the State of the Union address show a country with a desperate minority and a majority that feels overtaxed.

The result is the progressive political sickness felt in so many different ways by so many of us. And only a very special kind of leadership can cure that sickness.

The evidence of the desperate minority comes with the unemployment figures in the economic message. The jobless total is now at a 6.1 percent figure, which is high. It is falling very slowly. The target set for 1972 is "in the neighborhood of 5 percent by year-end." That means a good deal more than 5 percent for most of the year, and that means much more than 5 percent for non-whites.

The present unemployment of non-whites is 10.3 percent, which is higher than for any year since 1963. Over 10 percent black unemployment translates into figures of 30 and 30 percent unemployment for blacks in their late teens and mid-twenties.

## Searing Problem

These unfortunate people, the unemployed black youths, are intimately connected with the most searing national problems. They constitute the overwhelming majority of those hooked on hard drugs. They are at the center of street crime. They cast long shadows over race relations, the quality of education, and the character of the inner cities. To them desperation is no mere piece of journalistic rhetoric.

A study of murder in Detroit, cited by Newsweek magazine, shows that 350 of the 676 known or suspected killers were black. A male Negro was 21 and 30 was the most likely victim—and the most likely killer.

As to the feelings of the majority, they are written all over the staggering deficits recorded in the budget. The country is due to go \$33.8 billion into the red this year, and \$35.5 billion deeper next year. The reason for a tax increase that would pay the cost of what needs to be done are easily available.

What has not been available is the appropriate leadership. But the string has run out on catering to the self-compunction of the majority with promises of new tax relief. What the country needs is a call for sacrifice—a pointing up of the immense national gain that can be made if all of us share evenly a slightly heavier load.

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PARIS, MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1972

## BUSINESS

Eurobonds

## Glut of Issues, Low Rates Sour Dollar-Debt Market

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Jan. 30 (UPI)—"Any one trying to float a new dollar bond in this market should have his head examined," says a leading Eurobond market expert.

What he means is that there is just million worth of bonds on offer and an untold number of dollars' worth of recently-issued bonds that have still not been placed. In short, a glut of paper.

The volume of new issues is nowhere near a record for the market. What makes the present supply into a surplus is the vanishing act of investors.

For many of them suspicion lingers that the dollar may be a risky investment. Will the proposed dollar devaluation get through Congress? Will the size of the proposed cut be sufficient? Have the basic problems been resolved or will they crop up again within the year? Will the President's proposed budget deficits rekindle inflation and start the whole process of dollar erosion over again?

Most of these worries have been hanging over the market for some time. What makes them critical now is that interest rates have declined and the premium that borrowers had paid to induce investors to part with their money for dollar debt has disappeared or shrunk so low as to be meaningless.

Dollar bonds are offered for sale with a coupon of 7 1/2 percent while bonds in deutsche marks are paying 7 percent. Not long ago, the IBM rate differential was a full percentage point at least.

But the market is not willing to accept the offered terms. On the secondary market, the recent

New Zealand's 100 million DM, 15-year bond, for example, was priced last week at par with a 7 percent coupon. Bankers reported that it was more than five times oversubscribed.

Investors can also get French francs at 7 1/2 percent with the new offering from Caisse Nationale des Telecomunications.

The 126-million Eurobanc, 12-year issue will be the largest yet in this currency on the international bond market. (An overall recovery of non-dollar debt on offer is certain to make this a hot issue.)

The recent heavily oversubscribed Eurobanc in a seven-year guide note paid 7 percent while dollar notes—Union Oil, Ontekompu, Oy—paying 7 1/2 percent.

Thus, investors have no incentive to invest in dollar debt. Nor is there any incentive for them to liquidate DM, franc or guilder investments they already hold, taking profits resulting from the Dec. 18 changes in currency rates.

It now appears that the late December-early January boom in the dollar bond market was a rally based on the anticipation that a massive switch into dollars would take place. Motivated by the success of the dollar offerings from Gulf and Shell—hardly a real test of the market given their superior credit ratings—issue managers started knocking down interest rates.

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## Economic Indicators

## WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week	Prior Week	1971
Commodity Index	111.8	111.1	108.1
*Currency in circ.	\$35,853,000	\$36,222,000	\$35,588,000
*Total Loans	\$84,834,000	\$85,248,000	\$85,140,000
Steel prod (tons)	2,220,000	2,312,000	2,280,000
Auto production	161,040	158,910	178,631
Daily oil prod (bbls)	16,633,000	16,800,000	8,233,000
Freight car loadings	482,959	488,622	498,605
*Elec Pwr. kw-hr.	33,057,000	32,324,000	\$1,565,000
Business failures	283	261	216

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

## MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	1969	Prior Month	1970
Employed	80,132,000	80,022,000	78,412,000
Unemployed	5,215,000	5,150,000	5,144,000
*Unemp. %	6.5%	6.3%	6.3%
Unemp. Prior Month	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%
*Money supply	\$227,106,000	\$227,000,000	\$213,160,000
Industrial production	187.0	182.2	192.6
*Personal income	\$876,000,000	\$872,500,000	\$815,700,000
*Exports	\$2,158,700	\$2,169,000	\$2,498,100
*Imports	\$3,360,000	\$3,531,000	\$3,428,000
Consumer's Price Index	122.6	122.4	118.5
*GDP growth	1.8%	1.7%	1.8%
Business failures	1,283	1,277	1,216

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

The recent heavily oversubscribed Eurobanc in a seven-year guide note paid 7 percent while dollar notes—Union Oil, Ontekompu, Oy—paying 7 1/2 percent.

Thus, investors have no incentive to invest in dollar debt. Nor is there any incentive for them to liquidate DM, franc or guilder investments they already hold, taking profits resulting from the Dec. 18 changes in currency rates.

It now appears that the late December-early January boom in the dollar bond market was a rally based on the anticipation that a massive switch into dollars would take place. Motivated by the success of the dollar offerings from Gulf and Shell—hardly a real test of the market given their superior credit ratings—issue managers started knocking down interest rates.

But the market is not willing to accept the offered terms. On

the secondary market, the recent

dollar issues are selling well below issue price.

The Outokumpu notes, priced

last week at 98, were trading at week's end around 96 1/4. (South

(Continued on page 11, Col. 6)

## Stocks Churn But Chalk Up Little Net Change; Declines Early in Week Followed by a Rebound

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (NYT)—

For the third week in a row, the stock market churned about and achieved little net change as it consolidated the strong gains that were run up in the eight weeks following Thanksgiving.

The market, however, did endure an erratic period in recent sessions, first sinking in a continuation of the preceding week's late decline, and then rebounding quite sharply the last two days in response to a mixed but mostly favorable bag of economic, business and political developments.

The market's performance toward the close of the week suggested to Wall Street's optimists an inclination to resume its upward trend once the latest spate of profit-taking had run its course. Trading increased when prices were rising—a truly bullish omen and a sure sign that public participation was still healthy.

It was obvious that investors were more interested in reacting to the wealth of favorable news that turned up during the week rather than to the batch of disturbing developments.

On the positive side, there were things such as: the big improvement in productivity in the economy last year, the lump in the government's index of leading economic indicators last month, the still-high volume of auto and other retail sales, the sharp advance in construction contracts last month, and the improved trend of most corporate earnings figures.

The week's adverse elements

included: the December decline in durable goods orders, the confirmation that the United States last year had suffered its first

trade deficit since 1958, the startling string of deficits in the federal budget, and the initial negative reaction of Hanoi to this country's latest Vietnam peace proposal.

In presenting his \$64.2 billion

budget to Congress, President Nixon labeled it expansionary but not inflationary and said in his economic report that the primary economic goals were a decrease in the 6 percent unemployment rate and "reasonable price stability" without controls. But in its erratic movement last week, the stock market paid little heed to the budget.

continued to decline and interest rates rose for the second consecutive week, but the moves were not as pronounced as they were a week earlier.

The psychological impact on the credit markets of the near-\$40 billion deficit continued to put upward pressure on interest rates last week.

With the Treasury now in the

midst of a \$4.5-billion refinancing operation that will end Feb. 15, the Federal Reserve will be working in the meantime to keep bond prices relatively stable. But after that, as one bond trader remarked, "It's goodbye, Charlie." Interest rates, despite soft loan demand, once again are headed higher.

The stock market ended the week with more advances than declines, but the leading market averages were mixed, with changes moderate.

A total of 1,040 issues on the New York Stock Exchange closed higher for the week, while 659 finished with losses and 173 wound up unchanged. There were 182 stocks that reached new 1971-72 highs and only 11 that touched new lows.

In their mixed performance, the Dow Jones Industrial stock averages eased 1.6 points to 203.35 and the Standard & Poor's 500 stock combined index slipped 0.51 to 104.16, and the Stock Exchange Composite of all 1154-1

stocks rose 0.39 to 57.73.

Among the better performers in the counter market, Beta Lubricators added six after reporting improved earnings for 1971. EnviroTech Corp. and Farlinon Electric each rose eight points. Data General was up five. R. P. Scherer and Parcells each were ahead four, and Hallcraft Homes climbed two points.

The week's most issued stocks on the Over-the-Counter market, to erase their earlier losses and to end the week with gains, were: the first three trading days last week on profit-taking and a sharp upsurge on Thursday, with some issues making gains of a point or more. The upsurge was somewhat on Friday, although both lists managed gains.

This was the ninth consecutive week that both lists advanced.

One of the biggest winners was Tampa, which is up 182 points on increased institutional activity and in anticipation of earnings report for 1971.

Brokers attributed the late upsurge to improved earnings reports for 1971, increased public participation in the market and favorable economic news.

The exchange's price index finished on Friday at 27.03, up .22 for the week. Volume fell to 29,115,000 shares from 30,795,000 shares the week before.

In the Counter market, the NASDAQ Industrial index on Friday closed at 124.88, up 2.29 points from the preceding week.

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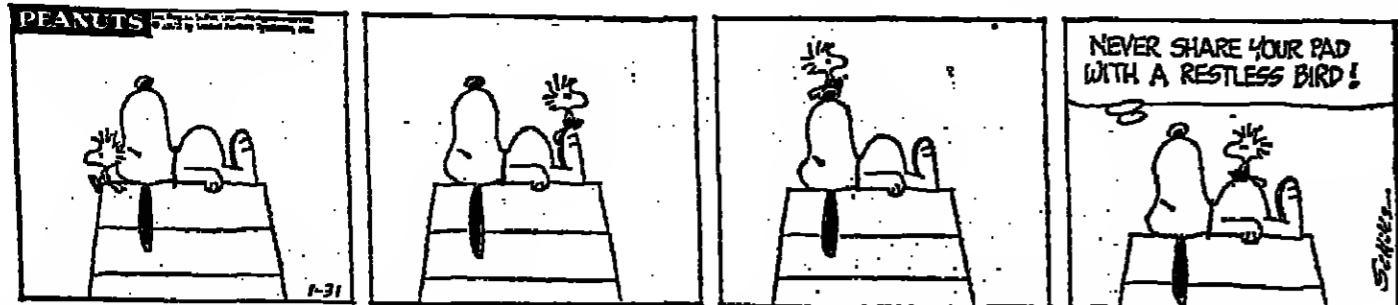
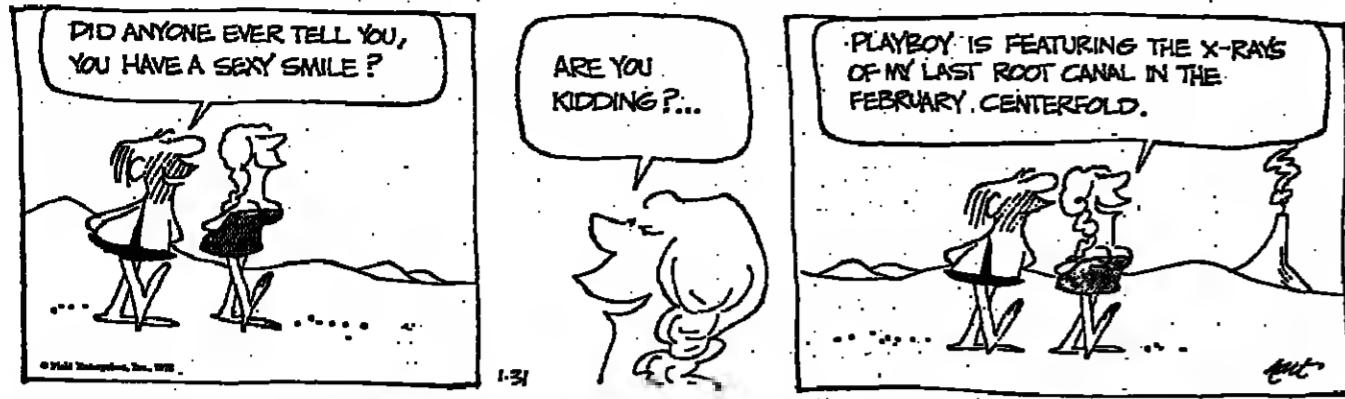
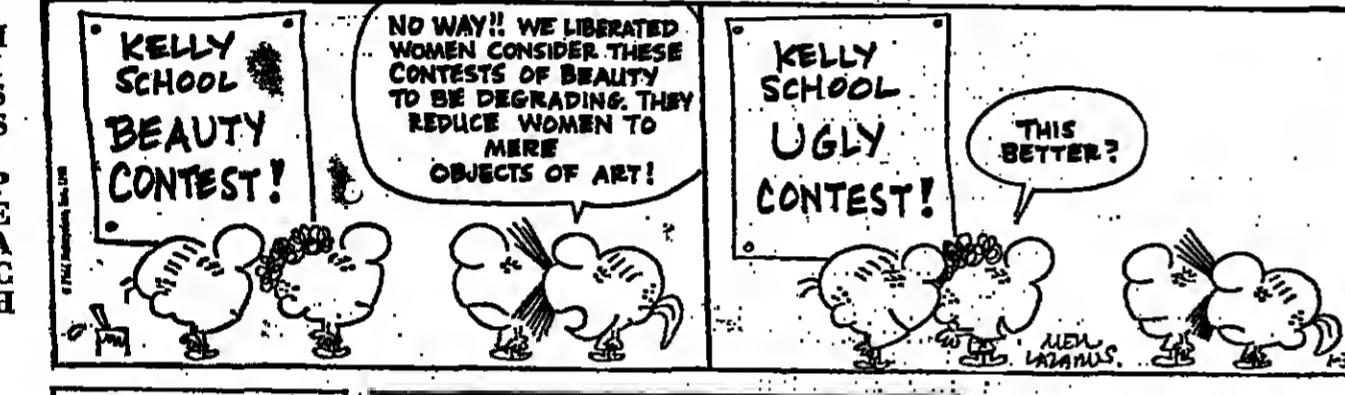


## International Bonds

14 weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.

## Units of Account

DM Bonds	IEBC 7-64	104
Australia 8%-\$2	104% 104%	103%
Canada 8%-\$2	103% 104%	103%
Carri Mexico 5%-\$2	93 80	80
Carri Mex 7%-\$2	90 100	100
CCA 5%-\$2	105 100	100
CCA 5%-\$2	95 97	97
CCA 5%-\$2	98 97	97
CCA 5%-\$2	101% 101%	101%
CPG 5%-\$2	80 81	81
CPG 5%-\$2	85 86	86
CPG 5%-\$2	93 94	94
CPG 5%-\$2	103% 104%	104%
CPG 5%-\$2	107% 108%	108%
CPG 5%-\$2	109 101	101
Costa Rica 5%-\$2	101% 102%	102%
Costa Rica 5%-\$2	102 103	103
Costa Rica 5%-\$2	103 104	104
Costa Rica 5%-\$2	104 105	105
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Costa Rica 5%-\$2	106 107	107
Costa Rica 5%-\$2	107 108	108
Denmark (Kong) 5%-\$2	101% 104%	104%
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BLONDIE



## BOOKS

## THE FRIENDS OF EDDIE COYLE

By George V. Higgins. Knopf. 133 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

In deference to the oblique speaking style of Eddie Coyle and his friends, and because I find myself so utterly in thrall to the mood of George V. Higgins's first novel, "The Friends of Eddie Coyle," let me approach the book's merits somewhat deviously. Not too far into the story, Dave Foley, the cop, parks his car at the Red Coach Inn in Braintree, Mass., goes into the bar, orders a vodka martini on the rocks with a twist, and sits back to watch the evening news on the television set above the bar. "As the waitress arrived with Foley's drink, a black man with heavy jowls and an accent that made words into or sounds delivered the first story. Four gunmen, masked with nylon stockings, made off with an estimated \$97,000 from the First Agricultural and Commercial Bank and Trust Company in Hopedale this morning," he said.

True, the book is not absolute perfection. For instance, during the holdup described by the aforementioned TV announcer, Sam Partridge the bank official is reminded of a terrifying encounter he once had with a timber rattlesnake. The passage is of a lower order of subtlety than most of the story; it merely makes one's flesh creep. And in some of the middle episodes, where Jackie Brown is negotiating the purchase of the M-16 Army rifles for two young radicals, the novel dips from complex to simple irony. Doubtless it will take Mr. Higgins another book or two before he learns to cut his gems to perfect symmetry, and to polish their facets to uniformly dry smoothness.

But in the meantime we can rest content enough with this one. Its dialogue eats at one's nerve endings. Its ironies—of a world in which hoods and cops depend on one another to exact out their mean livings; or betrayals and double-crosses and loyalties to self-preservation; of the women's liberation movement rearing its head just where it's least expected—are corrosive enough. The craft with which Higgins controls his reader's comprehension of who is who and doing what to whom makes the book worth reading not only very carefully but twice. And the ending is as hard as a set of metal knuckles in the face.

As for Eddie Coyle himself, he's not too bad a guy—no gangster, just a thief, a hijacker, a gun-dealer, a fellow willing to trade a little information to the police in exchange for some help with his rap up in New Hampshire. Not stupid; not uncooperative either. He learned his lesson when he made a mistake once and had to be disciplined with a desk drawer kicked shut on his hand. But things don't work out too well for him here. A misundertanding arises. A little evening on the town ensues. An unpleasant ride in a car concludes his life. With friends like Eddie Coyle's, who needs humanity?

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A beginner learns that high-card points are needed to justify bidding game, but most tournament players bend the rule. They want to be sure to reach game with 26 and are not overly concerned if, in the process, they reach a 25-point game.

However, a three-no-trump contract with 25 points can be a bad proposition if intermediate cards are lacking and there is no five-card suit to develop. The diagrammed deal is an example.

South had a bare opening bid of one club—some players even would have passed such a hand on account of the flat distribution and lack of intermediate

cards. He rebid one no-trump after his partner's response of one heart, and North raised aggressively to game.

For the opening lead West had to choose between the unbid suits. He led the diamond three, which ended in diamonds when South ducked in both hands. Dummy's diamond king won the second trick, a club was led to the king in the closed hand and taken by West's ace. Another diamond lead removed South's ace, and when a low heart was led toward the dummy a crucial point was reached.

With the normal play of the heart ten, West had no prospects of making a trick in the suit, so he popped up with the king. South took this at its face value, and assuming a singleton he led to the heart eight in his hand. West neatly produced the ten, and South's four heart tricks shrank to three. The result was down two.

Now if you will set aside for a moment the substance of this news item (even though it recalls one of the major incidents of the novel) and try imagining how the black announcer spoke it—making it sound like or sounds; dollars, Agricultural, Commercial, etc.—you will observe one tiny example of Mr. Higgins's skill. For with a minimum of strain he has changed that announcer from the blank stereotype of a dozen crime thrillers into a specific individual, yet avoided making him either overly typical or idiosyncratic to an obtrusive degree.

This is typical of the deftness that is evident everywhere in this ultra-realistic little slice of criminal life, written by an assistant United States attorney for the district of Massachusetts, and one of the best of its genre I have read since Hemingway's "The Killers." Eddie Coyle and his hoodlum friends go to Boston "Broon" games and watch "tee-vee," but Mr. Higgins doesn't slot one's eyes with Bay Area dialect quirks.

## DENNIS THE MENACE



"NOW DON'T GET IN A ARGUMENT WITH 'EM OR WE'LL BE HERE ALL DAY!"

## CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

## ACROSS

- 1 Kind of den
- 2 First 3 of 26
- 3 Following
- 14 Sicilian sight
- 15 Souchong
- 16 Bucolic
- 17 Kind of serum
- 18 Trip-inducing chemical
- 19 Wimbledon court surface
- 20 — tree
- 21 Roman emperor
- 22 Northern
- 24 Racer's concern: Abb.
- 26 French school
- 28 Domain
- 31 Humbled
- 35 One who takes notice
- 36 Obscure
- 37 French conjunctions
- 38 — Palmas
- 40 Drunkard
- 41 W.W. II initials
- 42 Throw into turmoil
- 44 Heavy-footed
- 46 More even
- 48 Royal fur
- 49 Middle, in law
- 50 Compass point
- 51 Marijuana
- 53 Namely
- 55 Tally today
- 58 City in Spain
- 59 Caesar
- 61 Bowery figures
- 63 Old-womanish
- 64 Chemical suffix
- 65 Amino et al.
- 67 Campus initials
- 68 Menu item
- 70 —
- 72 Corroded
- 74 Loafer
- 79 Cotton disease
- 83 Herbs of India
- 85 New World
- 87 Activate a toy
- 89 —
- 91 Window part
- 92 Norse god
- 94 March date
- 96 Indigo
- 97 Zoological suffix
- 98 Rude fellow
- 99 Tappan
- 101 Lived
- 102 Papal title: Abb.

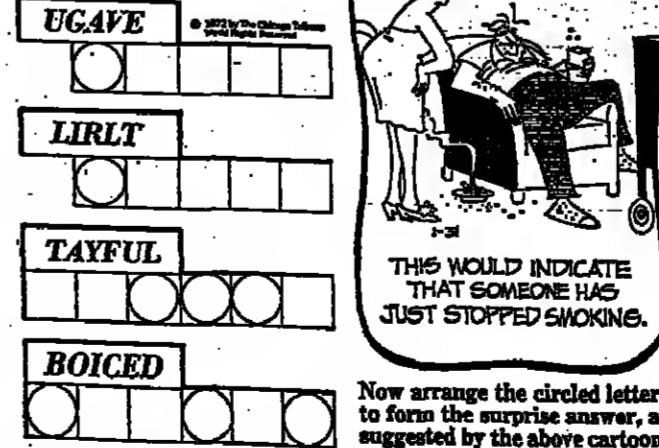
## DOWN

- 1 Kind of cake
- 2 Neighbor of Ecuador
- 3 Live (have a ball)
- 4 Feral
- 5 — jongle
- 6 Husband of Gudrun
- 7 Defeated
- 8 Head of staff
- 9 S.A. country: Abb.
- 10 Valuable
- 11 Goat hazard
- 12 — does it
- 13 Literary initials
- 21 Hospital specialist
- 22 Sleepy
- 25 Introduction
- 27 Desk
- 28 Casts off
- 29 Word with jury point
- 30 Wiesbaden's state
- 32 — say more?"
- 33 Corroded
- 34 Loafer
- 39 Cotton disease
- 43 Herbs of India
- 45 New World
- 47 Activate a toy
- 51 Window part
- 52 Norse god
- 54 March date
- 56 Indigo
- 57 Zoological suffix
- 58 Rude fellow
- 59 Tappan
- 61 Lived
- 62 Papal title: Abb.

## JUMBLE

that scrambled word game  
by EUGENE ALBRIGHT AND RONALD

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



THIS WOULD INDICATE THAT SOMEONE HAS JUST STOPPED SMOKING.

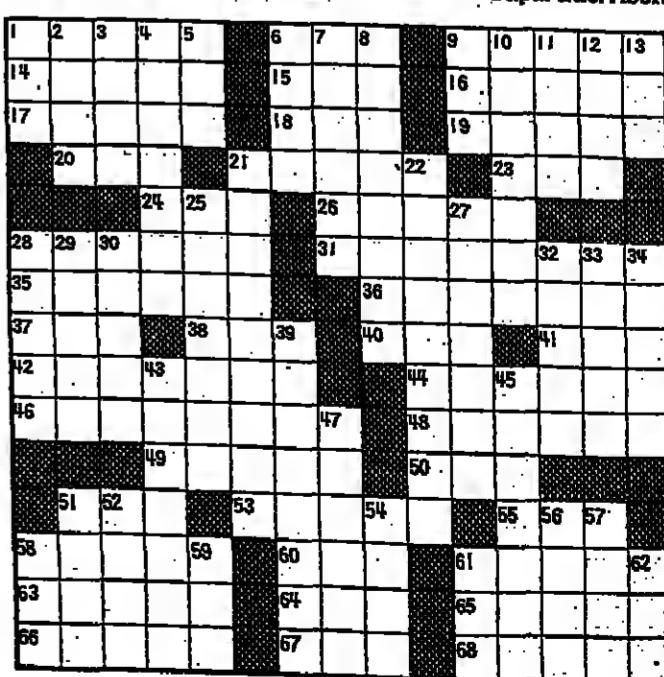
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: A

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumble: IDIOM PIPER OPAQUE TERROR

Answer: With a couple you can form it—ATRIOS



Beats McGrady Again

## Evans Wins Millrose 600

By Neil Amaturi

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 (UPI).—Les Evans confirmed his Olympic intentions Friday night and convinced at least one competitor, Marvin McGrady.

In an awesome display of the strength and tenacity that have characterized his brilliant track and field career, Evans, 34, whipped McGrady for the second successive week in the 600-yard run during the Wanamaker Millrose Games at Madison Square Garden.

"I feel really ready this year," said McGrady, who had beaten Evans in nine of their first 11 meetings and had become known as "the chairman of the boards" for his talents on indoor tracks.

"I wanted to beat Marvin twice in a row," said Evans, who is trying to become the first runner to win two Olympic gold medals at 400 meters. "I just don't like to lose."

Neither did Rod Milburn, the world record-holder in the high hurdles, and Mel Pender, the fast-starting 34-year-old Army captain, who thrilled the crowd of 16,500 with exciting victories.

Milburn, 21, outran three potential Munich medalists, Leon Coleman, Tom Hill and Willie Davenport, Coleman, the fourth-

place finisher in the 1968 Olympics, let Milburn over the last hurdle but finished a close second.

"Milburn's got a long neck," Coleman said, after viewing a picture of the finish, which Milburn won in 7.1 seconds.

Pender dash-started once in the 60-yard dash final, one of 13 false starts called in the sprints and hurdles. But the two-time Olympian still managed two steps on the field the second time out of the starting blocks and held off Dr. Delano Merlethwaite by a foot at the finish.

It was a satisfying victory for Pender, who had been disqualified for two false starts last week in Philadelphia.

Evans was voted the outstanding athlete trophy for his meet-record performance, but Leonard Elliott of the University of Houston also wrote his name into the record books with a 13.21 three-mile that subdued Frank Shorter and Gary Storklund.

It was the fourth fastest indoor three-mile by an American.

The Wanamaker Mile, minus Marty Liquori for the first time in four years, also proved to be the slowest in four years.

The seven runners spent so much time jockeying for position in the last four laps of the 11-lap race that John Mason had to settle for a 10-yard victory over Francesco Arrese and a time of 4:03.2.

Four different runners led during the race, but it was Mason's sprint on the backstretch of the last lap that overhauled Arrese, Byron Dyce and Dave Wottle.

Arrese, the European mile champion from Italy, had balked at running the mile Thursday night, saying he had insufficient speed.

A sprint by Evans on the backstretch of the last lap also proved decisive, as the former San Jose State collegiate champion won down Tommie Turner, the early leader, pumping his arms furiously in the stretch with the driving style that has gained the respect of crowds and rivals.

His margin of victory over McGrady was three yards. The time was 1:59.8.

"I hope to run 1:57 flat," Evans said, eager to shatter McGrady's 1:57.6 standard. "I think I can do it for the season's over."

TRACK SUMMARIES

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Jan. 30 (UPI).—Hale Irwin, a former defensive back at the University of Colorado, played aggressive golf to sink birdies on the last three holes by two yesterday and take the 54-hole lead in the \$150,000 Andy Williams-San Diego Open tournament.

Irwin, 24, of the United States, won the 23rd Phoenix Cup as the defending champion. He had a 10-stroke lead over the field.

"Perhaps some sports leaders are more guilty than the athletes. Undoubtedly some athletes have violated the Olympic regulations. It is our (IOC) responsibility to find proof of this. It is difficult. Checks are not always used, while payments are not made over the table. We need the cooperation of everyone."

After appealing to the media to help expose irregularities, Brundage added: "Lawsuits for perjury are not appropriate in sport." This referred to the form all Olympic contestants must sign saying they have abided by the regulations.

## The Scoreboard

APR. 10, 1972—As Fra. Louis Pradel's Canadian Gary Linton scored a surprise victory in the giant slalom of the European Cup, Switzerland's Walter Mathys of Swissair and Austria's Peter Kellermann of Innsbruck won the women's giant slalom.

At Hang Tsui, Innsbruck, Austria, Peter Kellermann won the international slalom, downing race record holder, the 20-year-old Australian Norman Brundage of Australia.

Kellermann sliced the 2,850-meter course in 1 minute, 56.4 seconds.

Mathys was second, 56.7.

At Abetone, Italy, Christine Holland, 19, of France, won the 23rd Phoenix Cup as the defending champion in the giant slalom. Canadian Peter Kellermann was the women's giant slalom champion.

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